### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Old Homestead.
AMBERG'S THEATRE-8-Farinell.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-8-A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Little Lord Fauntieroy CASINO - 8:15 - The Yeomen of the Guard. DALY'S THEATRE - 8:15 - Lottery of Love. DOCKSTADER'S S-Kitty. EDEN MUSEE-Way Tubleaux GRAND OPERA HOSE S-Still Alarm. HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE S-The Lorgaire LYCEUM THEATRE—8.15—Sweet Lavender.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8.30—Capt. Swift.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8.15—Fidelio. NIBLO'S - 8-The Honeymoon.
PALMER'S THEATRE - S - Twist Axe and Crown STAR THEATRE- 8-Zara. STANDARD THEATRE- 8-Miss Esmeralda. THE GRAND MUSEUM-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Merchant of Venice.

14TH STREET THEATRE-8-A Tin Soldier. 4TH-AVE, AND 19TH-ST .- Gettysburg.

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### Business Notices.

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# New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1888.

# TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

that the rebel tribes in the Soudan contemplated surrendering to the British. — M. Tanshanovies and all the Russias are his private estate; and if an accident occurs to an Imperial train a Minwas elected President of the Skuptschina of

the passengers had narrow escapes from death. Mexico was probably a joke. - The theft of man, completed successfully his feat of shooting

60,000 glass balls in six days. City and Suburban.-The hold of the steamer The child actors had their annual Christmas tree

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair, followed by light rain; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 39 3-4.

It is too early yet to make any estimate as pitals. New-York has always been generous suffering. Yesterday's weather was so delightmerous and liberal. The churches are the always to be desired.

There are indications that New-Jersey is about to fall in line on the question of ballot reform, which bids fair to become a leading subject of agitation in many States. The necessity of beeter safeguards at the ballotbex, by means of which secret voting may be made a reality, is becoming increasingly apparent, and the demand is so earnest an unanimous that the politicians will be forced to heed it. Massachusetts put such a law on its statute-book in the year just closing. New-York would have done the same but for Governor Hill's interference. The question is sure to be reopened at Albany, and in several other States the reform seems bound to make its way.

One of the remarkable things about the closing days of the year is the number of steamboats that have been burned. The list was lengthened yesterday by the destruction of the Sound steamer Bristol, while lying in her dock at Newport. The fire occurred at a fortunate time, as most of the passengers had left the boat. Had it broken out a few hours earlier the loss of life must have been terrible, as the flames spread with marvellous rapidity, and the firemen working on the pier were able to subdue them only after several hours' effort. It is sometimes said that the safest time to travel is just after an accident. In the present instance the opposite rule would have been the wise one to follow.

Another case of peculation from the Government has just come to light-this time in Baltimore. It happened several months ago, but for some reason was not made public. The robbery occurred in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, where a large number of silver dol- port of 1880, showing the changes in amounts lars were stored. The amount lost was only \$1,200, which was promptly made good, but no reason is apparent, save, perhaps, the natural modesty of the thief, why the stealing was for precisely the same establishments and ocnot continued until much more had been taken It is said that there is no suspicion as to the culprit, but the fact that the matter was kept quiet so long has a bad look. Publicity and vigorous detective measures would probably have discovered the thief. Was there any unorganized? good reason for non-action in the case?

If Governor Hill displaces Insurance Superintendent Maxwell, whose term expires a fortnight hence, his action will furnish still further proof of a declaration of war to the knife against those Democrats who in recent contests have taken the part of President Cleve-land as against the Governor. Mr. Hill evi-ganization inevitably involves, the difference

in a little fine work in his own behalf at the same time. Those confiding souls who alleged that Hill and Cleveland were devotedly attached to each other would better keep their eyes fixed on the Governor's movements. They will see interesting developments; none more interesting than the way the knife is applied to the men who stood by Mr. Cleveland when Mr. Hili arrayed his forces against him-unless, indeed, these men speedily manifest more devotion to the Governor who was re-elected than to the President who was defeated.

THE YEAR.

The annals of 1888, as recorded on other pages, offer striking contrasts between European and American civilization. It has not been a year of unbroken peace, for there have been revolutions in Hayti and Samoa, native uprisings in Zanzibar and South Africa, and military campaigns in Sikkim and on the coast of the Red Sea; but there have been no wars of magnitude, and the European States have been undisturbed save by the menaces of their own armaments. Peace there has been on the two continents with these trivial exceptions, but in America it has been real, whereas in Europe, with the weight of war taxation and military budgets steadily increasing, it has been unreal-a feverish pause between campaigns. In Germany 700,000 men have been added to the available forces of the Empire and \$70,000,000 to the public debt for armaments. In Austria the military system has been reorganized, the term of service extended to ten years, and the army greatly strengthened. Russia and Italy are unceasing in their efforts to keep pace with their rivals, and the French War Minister has carried through the Chambers an enormous military budget, with an extra credit of \$105,000,000 for fortifications and improved Lebel rifles. Never before were preparations for war made on such a gigantic scale as during this year of profound peace. Prince Bismarck has even anticipated the outbreak of hostilities by forming an offensive and Registered Letter.

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Cocalition as a challenge to Russia and France. cealition as a challenge to Russia and France. These two Powers are too dissimilar in political order to contract a counter-alliance, but they have made a close approach to a coalition. One is horrowing money freely from the other. How different are the conditions of American peace!

importance attached in Europe to the personal fortunes of sovereigns, statesmen, and even adventure's, whereas in America political forces and democratic tendencies are allowed free play. It is remarkable how little would remain of the record of the Continental Powers Foreign.-The Papal Encyclical referred mainly for the year if all that related to a dozen or to the materialistic and atheistic tendencies of more great personages were stricken out. Two the times. - The Catholics of Liege have Hohenzollerns have been buried, and Prince adopted a resolution favoring the restoration of Bismarck stands behind the third, the comtemporal power to the Pope. \_\_\_\_ It was reported manding genius of Europe. The Czar reigns and all the Russias are his private estate; and ister of the Interior is discharged like a lackey. Domestic.-The steamer Bristol, of the Fall The Emperor of Austria-Hungary, forty years River Line, was burned at Newport: some of on the throne, is surrounded with parliaments and legislative chambers, yet is supreme in == General Harrison had few visitors and spent diplomacy and administration, and is allowed a quiet Sunday. - The caucus of the Repub- to have his own way when nations and races lican Senators will be held to-night, and it is cannot be reconciled. France, with republican expected that Senator Fassett will be nominated institutions and democratic tendencies, is for president pro tem. === The struggle for overshadowed to-day by the mysterious per-Colorado Senatorship has began; ex-Senator sonal prestige of a military adventurer, who Tabor and E. O. Welcott are the leading candi- attracts the support of hostile factions and dates. == Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, baffled speculators, and seems destined to be said that the report of a clerical uprising in the leader of another coup d' etat. Even in England the Home Rule cause seems to hang just been discovered. \_\_\_\_ Dr. Corver, the marks upon the lives of two states men. Gladstone and Parnell, one a very old and the other a sick man, and its opponents base their hopes of ultimate success upon their ability to wear out Mexico caught fire, and the vessel had to be both the leaders. As with the great to with the pumped full of water. === The steamer Clyde little States. Their history is determined by arrived in this port with the latest personal incidents. King Milan's divorce brings from Hayti. == Joseph Solomen on a Radical revolution and a constitutional the transfer of the insane from county to State shot his wife and then committed suicide. = crisis. The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Greece to a daughter of the Johenzollerns helps to float a new loan and fires the ambition of priation will be asked for to continue the work

Another contrast is afforded by the supreme

In America history is more impersonal. It is the record of political and economic tendencies without the dominating influence of great personages, as in Europe. The pacific specified enough subjects of importance to tax to the amount of the collections for the hos- revolution of the year has been wrought by eleven millions of citizens arrayed in hostile in this expression of regard for the sick and political camps, and contending on each side for principles of momentous importance. In ful, and the attendance at the churches so the National Parliament, which debated free forded. large in consequence, that it is safe to assume trade and protection for ten months and finally that the contributions were exceptionally nu- overthrew the Government of the day by a decisive division in November, vicissitudes of chief source whence the hospital fund is de- personal fortune and the authority of political rived, and a pleasant "Hospital Sunday" is leadership counted for little. The people reigned, and held their industrial destinies in the hollows of their own hands.

WAGES AND ORGANIZATION.

Labor organizations decay, and many of the most sincere and intelligent leaders consider their decadence good for the interests of laborers. Others, more numerous, see with a feeling akin to despair the waning of efforts to unite the wage-earners in defence of their own interests. Why is this difference, and which side is in the right? Mr. Powderly, who has just been re-elected head of the Knights of Labor, will probably ascribe the decline of that organization to the neglect of educational and elevating influences, to the frequency of strikes begun unwisely or without adequate reason, and to the admission of men who have sought to use the order for personal, political or Socialistic ends. All these influences have had force. But there is probably a greater and precious and useful metal, its soil may be per more potent one. Experience is a costly but thorough teacher.

Wage-earners who have supported costly organizations for many years are apt to ask themselves whether they have gained enough to compensate for their outlay. All know that strikes have been much more frequent, and have involved far more expense, where wagecarners have been organized than where they have not been, and whether the men have gained in wages or not, they have had to bear the cost. Thus sacrificing several millions yearly in the cost of strikes and the expenses of various organizations, how much have the organized laborers gained? During the recent campaign this paper published a compilation of wages taken from the census reactually earned by several million workers in more than a hundred occupations. The figures reported were from many different States, but cupations at each date, and therefore they show more accurately than other comparisons often printed the actual gain in wages for workers of different classes. How much more have the organized workers gained than the

On the whole, it is difficult to see that they have gained anything more. All wages advanced during twenty years, and in some ecupations the advance was greater than in thers, but it does not appear that organized workers have made the greater progress as a rule. Considering the heavy cost which or-

dently means to have his revenges and to put in its favor should be great as respects wages obtained, in order to make organization appear profitable. But the lowest gain in any class of labor except one was 14.3 per cent in iron mining, and the miners' organizations had been nearly as extensive and quite as aggressive as any others. The workers in 25,000 flour mills scattered all over the country, without organization or fighting, have gained more than twice as much, 33 per cent in the same time. The textile workers have been extensively organized, and woollen and worsted workers have gained 34 per cent, cotton workers 37 per cent, and carpet workers 43 per cent. But the workers in saw-mills, without expensive organization, gained 58 1-2 per cent. The pottery and glass workers, with some of the most effective organizations in the world, hardly improved their wages as much, only 52 1-2 per cent. But that again is less than was gained by two other bodies of scattered and unorganized laborers, in wagon and carriage works 561-2 per cent, and as wheelwrights 56 per cent.

The boot and shoe workers in factories, with costly and extensive organizations and many strikes, gained 37 per cent in wages. But the blacksmiths, more scattered and perhaps less organized than men of any other occupation and making terms each man for himself, gained 43 per cent. Carpenters were organized in many cities and their gain was 35 per cent, but the coopers gained 60, the gas workers 52 1-2. and the upholsterers 36 per cent. The cigarmakers' strikes have been many and most costly, and yet they gained only 28 per cent, while the average wages of unskilled laborers, necessarily unorganized and peculiarly exposed to competition from recent immigrants, increased

The comparison might be greatly extended, but enough has been said to show that the facts do not sustain the theory that organization has practically advanced the wages of labor. On the contrary, facts strongly confirm the belief that workers do actually gain most in wages where each man is left entirely free to make such terms with employers as his personal qualifications may secure. But if that is true, then the cost of labor organizations as a means of securing better returns for labor is practically wasted.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1889

To-morrow the wheels of legislation will begin to revolve again at Albany. The occasion necessarily is of general public interest. The opportunities for good or evil of the Legisature of this great State are immense. If it e trustworthy and capable it can render the people services of incalculable value; if it be of another sort it can readily become the most costly and demoral ring of public nuisances. It is gratifying to reflect that the incoming Legislature can confidently be expected to perform its duties (withfully and well. Both the Senate and the Assembly will be controlled by law-makers who can be depended upon. Bod bodies contain many members who have already earned the public confidence by valuable service at Albany, and these will be expected to shape the course of the winter's legislation with no aim in view save the general welfare.

There will be a constant demand during the session of 1889 for the collective wisdom of the two houses. For a large number of matters of vital interest to the State will have to be disposed of. The Republicans say, and in say all who desire to promote the true welfare of the State, that the battle for High License and Ballot Reform must be fought over again. The present wretched condition of the prisons calls for the prompt passage of a measure for their relief which shall embody a sound and permanent prison policy. The friends of education have viewed with dismay the failure of the Compulsory act of 1874, and will present a bill to supersede it. An earnest but unsuccessful effort was made last session to provide for renewed. It is expected that another approof enlarging and improving the canal. Rapid transit is only one of many problems that the metropolis will send to Albany for solution We need not extend the list. We have already the ability and fidelity of our legislators. To the members who desire to distinguish them selves by rendering the State distinguished services many golden opportunities will be af-

The Legislature of 1889 will have a Republican majority in both houses. If the ssion meets the best expectations of good citizens, the Republicans will have the credit If it is a disappointing session the blame will be laid at their door. We trust our friends of the majority will bear this fact constantly in

THE BANE OF THE SOUTH

Immigrants like to go where the coast is lear for building up their fortunes without fear or apprehension. So says "The Galveston News." There is solid sense in the remark which those who have the best interests of the New South at heart cannot afford to ignore Capital, as a rule, is conservative to the point of timidity. It would not go, therefore, where there is reason to suspect that fair play all around is not the rule. The proscription of a itizen because of his political convictions, the practical denial of the right of suffrage to those whose skin is off color, are things that block the path of immigration. A State may be a veriable land flowing with milk and honey, it may be rich in water privileges and mines o fect and its climate perfect, and still it may not attract level-headed men who are casting about for a permanent abiding-place. It is no that they value these things less, but that they value justice and toleration more.

In many parts of the South energetic efforts are now being made looking to the revival and extension of industries which are already in operation, and for the establishment of new ones. A number of immigration societies in that section are hard at work organizing and developing the business boom. The news papers of the leading Southern cities are ele quently preaching the gospel of progress, dwell ng upon the local advantages and needs. This s as it should be, and Heaven speed the day when the South finds her best expectations realized. But she cannot achieve the material success upon which her heart is bent if she leaves out of her calculations the considerations to which we have referred. Just now one hears a good deal of race troubles at the South -in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi. So long as such agitations continue to claim the public attention, so long the sagaciods immigrant who has the whole continent before him where to choose will not be apt to go South.

While a public sentiment remains undevelopeds at the South which would enforce this proposition it is the duty of the Northern press o speak out plainly. "The Richmond Dispatch" lately asserted that the Republican party has no moral right to exist at all in the South ern States," while "The Vicksburg Herald" recently contained an article crediting the election of General Harrison to the negro vote, its

intention plainly being to intensify whatever local feeling may exist in opposition to the negro. Such newspapers-and, unfortunately, the South has too many of them-are as so many millstones about her neck. Each one of them is in effect an anti-immigration society. But would they talk as they do if their readers did not encourage them to do so?

A FLEXIBLE POLICY. What are the wild waves saying? has long been an interesting question. That to Mr. Bayard's ear the wild waves around Hayti and Samoa make entirely different remarks is evident. The Haytian ripples whisper to him: "We are weak we've only got a few gunboats for a navy, and our army contains but one hundred and fifty privates and barely twice as many officers. Be sides, we are negroes, and we don't want to have any trouble, anyhow." That's the sad, low refrain that our Secretary hears in the Haytian wavelets. But the Samoa breakers speak to him like this: "We're German waves, and you bet we roll high! If you want to fight, come ahead We've get our boots on, and you just want to listen to us shout, you innocuous statesman of a despised Republic!" When Mr. Bayard heard this he "shocs" the American eagle back into his

coop and shuts the door. No Secretary of State has ever reduced things to such a system as has Mr. Bayard. He knows just how he is going to act towards any given country in advance, and without knowing any thing about the offence. His diplomatic system might be presented in regular classified form; it would read a good deal like a "home-doctor" book. He has the Powers assigned to different classes, and the treatment for each class prescribed. For instance:

Class First : Small countries, very weak : espec alle "nigger" governments like Havti or Moroc co. In case of any offence, no matter how small talk loud and send your biggest war ships Demand satisfaction or blood--convey idea you prefer blood. Make 'em do what you want and apologize. Then stick 'em for indemnity. Bo very careful that no Power belonging to Class Second or Class Third is back of small Power. Watch symptoms closely. If the country under treatment is weakened by internal strife talk all the louder. During operations the Secretary of State should continue, figuratively speaking, to jump up and down and crack his heels together and whoop. This treatment, in a somewhat milder form, will do for such Powers as Mexico and some of the South American Republics.

Class Second: For much stronger countries such as Spain, for instance. Great caution must be used. Be sure you are right and then go slow. Talk a good deal, but keep your war ships in the Navy Yard at night. If you see a diplomatic hele to crawl out of, crawl. Keep talking about what you are going to do, and sometimes you can tire the Power out and it will settle the thing to get rid of you. Always be ready to be con vinced that they are right and you are wrong. Never hesitate to hedge. Telegraph the Power when you hedge, but make your demands by canalwill have to settle the matter. This lets you out gracefully.

Class Third: Strong powers, like Great Britain and Germany. Don't have anything to do with em. If they insult you, swallow it. Remember that you strained at the guat in the case of Class First, and now is a good time to take the camel. Positively, do not try to treat them at all-if you do you will get left. Bear in mind that they anderstand their business and that you don't Always be ready to get up in the night to apologize to one of them, if they tell you to. Don't be impertinent and ask what you are apologizing for, but apologize. Apologize for not having apologized before. Send on a few apologies to each one, so all will have them on hand to use as needed. If one of them steps on you, lie down, so as to give it a better chance to continue the promenade. Turn over at I let it walk on the other side of you. Be an old-school ahopathist with Class First, a mild homeopathist with Class Second, and don't let it get out that you are in the profession at all with Class Third.

MONEY AND RESINESS

The end of the year has not brought either the startling depression or the wonderful advance for Capitol has cost nearly \$18,000,000, that it is not he dull and harrow market, confined almost cholly to professionals, has been slowly edging upward since the depression carly in the month and the agreement of railroad presidents. produce and other speculative markets prices have gradually declined since December 5, the day on which the lowest prices for stocks and the highest for commodities during the month were recorded, out in spite of the sensational fall in wheat some other prices have so far improved that the declin has been only 1.7 per cent. Neither failures nor monetary stringency have affected the market, and the liquidation in wheat had been so long anicipated that it disturbed people even less than he sudden drop in whiskey at Cincinnati, which arks the beginning of a struggle between the ring nd outsiders. Wheat partly recovered after its lump of 6 cents at Chicago on Wednesday, so and oil fell but little, while lard and the minor for continuing this abominable practice. metals were stronger. In the stock market the change for the week

averaged only 32 cents per share of \$1, but since the lowest point, December 5, the average has not risen \$2.69 per share, or 4.6 per cent, and confidence in higher prices during January, though general, is by no means universal. Statements of Vanderbilt roads and their declaration of dividends were encouraging, but apparently anticipated and even the heavy tonnage of the first half of December was forgotten in reports showing a decrease of 3 1-2 per cent in gross carnings of forty-two roads for the third week. It is said, also, that the proof that the Interstate law has not rained the trunk lines will put an end to the chance of amendment permitting pools, but there has been no real proseet of that or any other change of the law which railroad managers desire. The combination of capitalists interested in the different roads would As to other details, much may be left be more potent than any pool, if it were certain that it could be held together long enough to outive a single season of fair prosperity. The volume of stock transactions at New-York

uring the year has been only about \$3,530,000,000 in value, against \$4,515,000,000 last year, but part of the loss may be due to increasing transac- of the House bill which provides for the publications at other points. Boston, for example, has seen an exceedingly active stock market at various times. Exclusive of exchanges arising from tock transactions, the clearing of New-York anks for the year have been about \$200,000,000 more than for the previous year, while the inerense in clearings outside of New-York has been and number. about \$485,000,000. But part or that increase represents transfer of business formerly done at this centre. Thus it may be roughly estimated that all payments outside of stock speculations ast than during the preceding year. As prices of ommodities have been a little higher during the nast year, the quantities of products exchanged nay not have increased at all, and considering the movement of some of the more important products, there has probably been some decrease. The Treasury paid out last wee! \$800,000 more han it took in, as usual increasing the amount

f silver certificates and legal tenders outstandng, and decreasing the amount of gold and gold ecctificates. In December it has taken from ulation \$7,600,000 gold certificates and \$4,400,-000 gold, or about \$12,000,000, but it has added little silver, having increased its holdings less than the amount coined, and \$8,400,000 silver certificates have been added to circulation, besides \$3,300,000 legal tenders. Reports from all arts of the country show that there is no serious ack of funds anywhere, though at a few points noney is rather close, and some apprehension is felt at Memphis because collections are hard and ailures frequent. Yellow fever, injury to cotton, a late crop and trouble about bagging have affected parts of the South unfavorably, and the investments and speculations of the previous

few years possibly strained resources to some extent. In Western States railroad wars and fluctuations in railroad rates have disturbed business extensively, and a partial loss of wheat has affected the purchases of many people. Then, for manufacturing States, the building of 6,000 fewer miles of railroad has made a difference of \$18,000,000 in cost of rails alone, besides other materials, and the consumption of wool in manufacture has decreased. The fact that, in spite of these drawbacks, the aggregate business of the ountry, exclusive of speculation, has been nearly as large as that of the previous year can only

e considered highly encouraging. Foreign trade has also been singularly well sustained, considering the stoppage of Atlantic wheat exports by speculation. Only about 40,000 bushels went out from Atlantic ports last week, not a bushel the week before, 290 bushels in the second and 322,000 in the first week of December. But cotton exports have been large, 787,000 bales for the month, against 590,000 for the same month last year, and other exports have been satisfactory. From New-York for four weeks the value has been 7 per cent larger than last year, while the increase in imports has been 2 1-2 per cent. These figures would indicate an excess of exports over imports for the month even larger than that of November: so that the year's foreign trade may be roughly estimated at \$718,600,000 imports, against \$684,000,000 exports; the latter being but little below the average for the past years, while the imports are the largest since 1882. Returns of internal revenue also indicate that domestic consumption of articles of luxury or voluntary use has not been restricted during the past year.

A few weeks ago a correspondent of The Tribune called attention to the fact that flagrant irregularities had occurred in the supplying of materials under contract for the Navy Department. The Senate decided to make an investigation of these irregularities, and upon the introduction of a resolution recently to make the inquiry, it was charged that supplies as well as labor were paid for unnecessarily just before election, and that at the Norfolk Navy Yard enough moulding sand to last 100 years had been purchased, and that 3,750 gallens of lubricating oil had been furnished for the machinery at the Boston Navy Yard upon a requisition for thirty-seven gallons.

It is proposed to bring forward a bill at Albany this winter providing for a reduction of the number of Bridge trustees necessary for a quorum from eleven to seven. We do not perceive any reason why, if a change is needed, a smaller number than seven should not be fixed upon. Why not make it five, or three, or even one? To be sure, the usual custom is to require a majority of the members of any body to be present in order to make the transaction of business legitimate. But the Bridge trustees have long been a law unto themselves to a greater or less extent, and when a ve laxation of the common practice is made in their behalf it might as well be a radical change as a moderate one. There is likely to be some legislation in regard to the Bridge at Albany this winter, but we do not believe that the bill to be passed boat. String it out and the next Administration | will contain any such provision as is here men-

The Democratic clubs of the United States are solemnly declared to be "preparing for victory." It cannot be asserted that they have not begun their preparations good and early. But then, they all need plenty of time.

Whatever may have been the cause of the unfortunate and disastrous bursting of the six-inch east-steel gun at the Annapolis proving-ground, we would suggest to the officers in charge of those tests to bear in mind the apt remark of the late Charles Sumner in the French arms investigation discussion: "A child should be nursed by one who loves it." The gun was both a theoretical and a practical novelty; hence an attempt should have been made by the officers to increase their knowledge of the behavior of Bessemer steel under strain of firing.

"The fact is lost sight of," says "The Albany Journal," "that the Capitol (at Albany) is an enormous structure; that this is a great State, and that it must properly house its State officers." No, that fact is not lost sight of; and to bear it in mind does not dispose of another fact-that the

"The Brooklyn Eagle" has an idea that Mr. Cleveland will long remain a "helpful and faithful guide, philosopher and friend" to the Demoeratic party. That the Democratic party is in need of guidance, philosophy and friendship is undeniable, but Mr. Cleveland's recent conduct and deliverances raise a doubt as to the propriety of entrusting the delicate duty to him.

The people of Brooklyn have good reason to rejoice over the fact that the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company has decided to run all-night trains, beginning with the new year. This will meet an obvious demand. But there is another thing that this company should speedily resolve upon. That is to put a stop to the dripping from its engines which makes it dangerous to cross in political life has proceeded from other college-bred that its fall for the week was only 2 cents; coffee | Fulton-st. in many places. There can be no excuse

The Senate should give its attention, as soon as it conveniently can, to the House bill providing for the taking of the eleventh census. The compilation of statistics has been reduced to a science in the United States, and great economies can be practised that will make the actual work of securing the statistics necessary for the census comparatively less than it was in 1880. Many suggestions have been made for enlarging the scope of the record, but the divisions already provided for are sufficiently numerous to give the people a fair idea of their growth and material prosperity. These divisions include the record of the population, together with those social facts as to races, the percentage of illiteracy, etc.; manufactures, mining, agriculture, vital statisties, public indebtedness, and corporations. to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and the Superintendent who will have direct charge of the work, and who will be appointed soon after General Harrison takes office. Within the possibilities of the appropriation all that can be should be done. That section tion of the census in seven instead of twentytwo volumes is sensible. The last publication was spread over a far greater area of paper that was required to give the facts. The public's convenience in using these books should be subserved in deciding as to their form, arrangement

PERSONAL.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been over in Paris recently, and the other day paid a visit to the Chamber of Deputies where he conversed with M. Clemenceau and other mentions.

President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, will preach Harvard on January 20. He is an alumnus of

The Hon. Tacodore Weid, of Boston, is recovering slowly from his recent illness. His mind is so active that it is deflicult for him to realize that at eightyfive years he should exercise more care over his health than in younger years. On the day that he was taken ill he went to Medford to attend the funeral of a son of one of his anti-slavery friends, made remarks on the occasion, and after reaching home, read and studied until 12 o'clock at night.

Among the " Poor Brethren of the Charter House," London, is Mr. John M. Morton, the author of " Box and Cox." It was through Mr. Gladstone's influence that he got into the Charler House, where he lives in contentment and health.

Mrs. Hearst has returned to Washington. Senator Hearst will join her there about January 10. He is now in California.

Speaking of Mr. Carter Harrison's recent jecture Chicago on Japan, "The Herald" of that city says: His figure attracted attention on account of the new dress suit which he had evidently brought with him duty free from the land of Victoria. But the ladies must have lost sight of this, owing to the three dia-monds which sparkled from his manly bosom. They were real diamonds, probably from the collection of

the Mikado, with which he had been invested when granted the freedom of Tokio. Mr. Harrison was in good form, but the small size of the andience was depressing. However, he strugged with this difficulty, and for nearly an hour instructed if he did not amuse his audience. Mr. Harrison made the same mistake that all noted politicians make who have been in the habit of convulsing audiences by party points and political invective. He forget to throw in anecdotes and humor. His lecture lacked amusement, but it was learned and instructive. Moreover, his voice does not reach far enough to compass a large hall, and his hearers have to listen with too much tension to enjoy his points.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are accompa Italian tour by their daughter, Mrs. Drew, whose husband is curate of Hawarden.

Mr. George W. Cable will, for the first time in two years, read from his own works at Northampton Mass., on January 5.

Count Melchoir de Vogue, who has just been elected to the French Academy, is, according to "Paris Illustre," a member of the oldest and most distinguished French aristocracy. The Vogues, like the Broglies and d'Haussonvilles, have always prided themselves on their love of letters, the fine aris, and culture generally. His uncle, the Marquis de Vogue, is a member of the Institute in virtue of his valuable services to archaeology, after having distinguished himself as French Ambassador to the Court of Vienna. The newly elected Academician is tall, with an attractive face, and pleasant manners. He is regarded as an oracle in the drawing-rooms of the Faubourg Saint Germain, where he is extremely popular. He it was who inoculated French society with a taste for Russian literature. Having become familiar with the native tongue of Pouschkine during a long residence as Secretary of Legation in Russia, where he married a sister of General Annentckoff, the creator of the Transcaspian railways, Count de Vogue was the first, some years since, to translate, viva voce, the firest passages of Tolstol and Dostolewski at evening parties, before a critical and attentive audience. and d'Haussonvilles, have always prided themselves

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Most of the sardines sold nowadays," says grocer, "are nothing but small herrings, put up in boxes with gaudy labels and French inscriptions. In Eastport there are nineteen places where they turn out sardines, besides three at Luhec, two at Jonesport and one each at Millbridge, Lamoine and Rebinston. When it was first attempted to make sardines from herrings it was found that the difficulty lay in eradi-cating the herring flavor. It took years of experment to accomplish this. Finally a manufacture succeeded in producing a combination of oil and spices which removed the trouble."

Two of the swellest Chicago salesmen were riding down-town in a Clark-st, cable car yesterday morning, and were overheard as follows: "I say, Fwed, were you at Miss De Lard's reception?" "Yes, my dear boy." "How was the feed, Fwed?" Fred (in disgust)—Oh, don't speak of it. The napkins were machine-stitched.—(Chicago Tribune.

An Englishman who has been visiting Boston is surprised to find that many modern Puritans are beginning to assume aristocratic airs, on the ground that they are the lineal descendants of the old Puritans who first settled in Massachusetts. It amuses im to find that the people who are sprung from the sturdy middle-class yeomen who lef largely because they hated the aristocracy are now trying to pose as aristocrats themselves. lishman must have been a superficial observer All modern Puritans who are of any account glory in the fact that they have no blue blood in their veins. Only a few empty-headed Anglomaniacs in soston try to trace their descent from the robber chieftains and cattle thieves who founded most of the great familles of England.

Misplaced Sympathy.-Citizen-Why are you in this Tramp-It is not long to tell, sir. I can't live with my wife.

Citizen (filled with sympathy, because he has just had a quarrel with his own)—Poor man! I deeply feel for you. Here's a quarter. Tell me why you can't live with your wife!

"Because she won't support me. Ta, ta!"—(New-York Weekly).

It will soon be time for the enterprising Demo-

ratic papers to publish a synopsis of General Harrison's inaugural address. Must the churn go? Perhaps. If the lady whose

experiments are recorded by "The Newburg Journal" is a trustworthy witness-and of course she is-the hurn may be said to have outlived its usefulness, or, at all events, it is no longer to be regarded as a necessity. This lady put the cream of several days' milking from her pet Jersey cow in a thick cloth one day last summer, and, as it was too warm to churn, she placed the bag in the ground. "throwing a shovelful of earth over it so that the cat could not get at it." Next day when she went for her bag she found that "the cream had turned to a great yellow lump of butter." She adds that she has tried the experiment a dozen times, and has always obtained "better butter than by churning." Such is "The Newburg Journal's" statement. Of course with the restraining influences of Christmas still permeating Newburg, we feel confident that "The Journal" would not strike this cruel blow at the time honored churn unless it was convinced that the lady in question spoke the words of truth and soberness. We may add that the the lady does not pretend that "the great yellow lump of butters reached her hands salted and marked in a neat but not which different operators were looking. In stocks yet finished, and that nobody knows when it will gardy crock. However, the improvement is yet in its

A Coincidence.—"Isu't it funny?" remarked Mrs. Smith, when she was told that a man had been killed in the next street. "It was just forty-seven years ago last month that Mr. Black died so suddenly out in New-York State. It is true, he wasn't killed in the same manner; indeed, come to think of it, he wasn't killed at all, but died of heart disease. However, that doesn't make any difference. It is a remarkable coincidence, all the same."—(Boston Transcr.pt.

The following grewsome advertisement recently appeared in a Glassow paper: "James Hodges coninues to sell burying crapes ready made, and his wife's piece dresses dead corpses at as chear a rate as was formerly done by her aunt, having not only been educated by her, but perfected in Edinburgh, from whence she has lately arrived with all the newest and best fashions for the dead."

Colonel Higginson says that most of the prejudic

The Burrowing Kiss.-Bessle (just home from board-Risses her.)

(Kisses her.)

a regarding her suspiciously) Bessle, you didn't kiss with a burrowing motion when you went away from home. You've learned that from some-hody with a long mustache. (Chicago Tribune. THIS WOULD PLEASE MR. COX.

From The Boston Traveller.

Among other things that the investigating Demo-crats in Congress should tackle is their own gross abuse of the franking privilege during the last cam-THE COST OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

From The Toledo Commercial. The suggestion of The New-York Tribune that the next census shall give the actual cost of all rail-roads in the country is a good one. Such statistics would be of great value.

EVEN THE DEMOCRACY CAN DEGENERATE.

From The Norwich Bulletin. It is reverently to be hoped that the spirits of such Democratic statesmen as Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson can't see what such Democrats as Bayard are now doing in their name.

AN OUTCAST'S CYNICISM.

AN OUTGAST'S CYNICISM.

From The Detroit Tribunes" invested so heavily in Mugwumpery in 1884 that it has lost almost entirely its Republican patronage. This year it couldn't do otherwise than support Cleveland, for its own support came from that source. That it has become as rantankerous a bourbon sheet as the worst of them is not surprising. Since the Republican parly kicked it out of its nouschold "The Times" had to go to the Democrats; there was no alternative. Its free-tradeism and self-puffery are very acceptable to the English and their American imitators.

DOES HE DESERVE PROMOTION, THOUGH? From The Chicago News.

It is announced that upon his retirement from the Presidential Cabinet Mr. Endicott will engage in the life irisurance business at Bosson. We hope that he will continue to rise in the world. NOT A NUTRITIOUS DIET. From The New-York Sun.

The Boston tariff reformers are or gobbled for about three-quarters of at hour, and heard speeches for three or four hours. Was it Tom Appleton or Dr. Holmes who said that Boston fed on east wind because there was nothing else to eat there?

A WILD BUT INEFFECTIVE HOWL

From The Chicago Tribune. The Postmaster-General having been taken to task by The New York Tribune for the demoralized and altogether wretched condition of the postal service, rushes into print in "The New York Times" to defend himself. He betrays a good deal of anger and seoids away at The Tribune like any drab, but he does not dispose of the charges made against his administration, nor does he explain away the dreadful statistics with which he has been confronted.

HE KNOWS HOW IT IS HIMSELF.

From The Boston Advertiser. From The Boston Advertiser.

President Eliot's notice to Mr. Cleveland, that his services would probably be called for, if not actually wanted, to Irad the party in the next campaign, is not quite as good as a second term, but it is better than nothing. We do not grudge him this consolation in his retirement, and if he can contrive to spread it over the next three years it is likely to solace some dull hours. But, as he remarks in his letter: "In the track of reforms are often found the dead hopes of pioneers and the despair of those who fell in the march." That feeling reflection shows the philosopher who recognizes that his case is, after all, a common one, although it does hurt.